

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1856.

FOR GOVERNOR.
THOMAS BRAGG,
OF Northampton County.

Democratic Nominees for Commissioners of Navy
GEO. W. NIXON,
GEO. W. DAVIS,
GEO. H. HARRIS,
MILES GUSTIN,
L. B. HUGGINS.

The Democratic State Convention.
A dispatch from the Editor informs us that the delegates to the Convention assembled yesterday in the Commons Hall, and organized by appointing Mr. Shepard, of Cumberland, President. The attendance was immense, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Gov. Bragg has been re-nominated, and the Convention pronounced in favor of Pierce for President and Dobbin for Vice President of the United States.

OUR EDITOR is absent, having left on Monday, to attend the Democratic State Convention at Raleigh, to-morrow. He will probably visit the Deep River improvements before he returns home.

THE SHERIFFALTY.—The office of Sheriff of New Hanover County is one that is sought after with, perhaps, more avidity than any office in the gift of the people of this section. It is not only a lucrative office, but it is susceptible of vast political influence. Hence it is that the Democratic party should use every possible and honorable effort to elect a gentleman from their own ranks to fill it. We fear, however, from present appearances, that there is danger to result from the course now being pursued. We recently published a communication setting forth the necessity of the County Convention making a nomination, in accordance with what was supposed to be the intention of the meeting held at the Court House in March last. To-day we publish another on the same subject and taking the same views; and also one in opposition to a nomination. We have taken no part in the matter, more than publish the views of our political friends. This having been done on one side, we deem it only an act of justice that the other side should also be heard. But we think this matter should be settled, and settled speedily and satisfactorily to both sides. Everybody cannot be Sheriff, and the Democratic party, having a large majority in the county, is expected to elect that officer. If they do not, it will be their own fault. If it is the will of the party to make a nomination, well; we shall support it. If the Convention should make no nomination, we shall acquiesce, and have less to do in the coming campaign. This is altogether a matter between members of the Democratic party, a matter which we hope will be finally and amicably arranged before it is too late.—Daily Journal, 16th inst.

37.—The associate Editor has taken very little part in the political complexion of the paper, for some time past, his whole time having been consumed in the business department of the Establishment. It cannot, therefore, be expected of him to dive into things he has not maturely considered.—But within the last few days, there seems to have sprung up a matter which is not calculated, in our mind, to work as harmonious as we could wish. We allude to the sheriffality of this county. There is evidently a good deal of feeling on the subject, and in order that the matter might be brought before the Democratic party, we have given place to several communications setting forth the opinions of the authors, so that the delegates to be appointed to attend the Long Creek convention may go there prepared how to act. If the convention composed of members of the party, fresh from their constituents shall deem it their duty to make a nomination for sheriff, we deem it to be the duty of every good Democrat to acquiesce. If, on the other hand, that body should deem it wise and prudent not to make a nomination—the friends of the measure should act likewise, and we believe they will cheerfully do so. It is now a matter altogether with the Democratic party. It is not a business, as Editors, to say how that party should act. It is true, the candidate for Sheriff has not heretofore been nominated by convention; and it is also contended that there has not heretofore existed the necessity for so acting. There is certainly some reason on both sides of the question, and it becomes the members of the party, in the different precincts of the county, to take action in the premises, and, in appointing their delegates, to advise them as to the manner in which they shall perform the trust confided in them, as delegates, for the best interests of their principles. As conductors of the Journal, we repeat, we shall abide whatever decision may be settled upon by the convention. The matter is now in the hands of the Democratic party—that party, we presume, will not hesitate to decide. Let us have harmony and an end of action. The union of the party must be preserved.

37.—We thought there was something wrong about the Sharpe's Rifle business. Somebody was cheated. It now turns out that the rifles purchased at the East are sent off to Kansas, where the agents of the manufacturers buy them up for a song, take them back and sell them over again to deluded believers in Henry Ward Beecher & Co. It is said that one lot of rifles has been bought for Kansas fourteen times.—Who will say that the "philanthropists" are not "smart." Did you or any of you ever see old Burton in the face of the Virginia Mummy, where, being hired to enact the part of mummy, he trots out of his case when the company's back is turned, steals part of a chicken and commences devouring it, at the same time demanding of his neighbor in the next mummy case, how much he gets for being mummy. We can fancy Beecher, Silliman and others stealing out of their cases, grabbing the spoils and asking each other how much they get for being "philanthropists"—heaven save the mark, and whip the scoundrels!

There are a great many canes canted in this canting world, and we not only agree with old Lawrence Sterne that the cant of hypocrisy is the worst, but we also insist, upon our own responsibility, that it is fast becoming the most ridiculous. There is more whine about religion in politics and politics in religion, with a transparent affectation of liberality spread over all, than the history of any former period of the Republic can parallel. Wonder how much several of these "uncle guide" get for "playing mummy." Is any part of our country free from this cant? Who will pretend that it is—who will deny that it is spreading, and that there is reason to fear that unless a healthier feeling is infused we will find that the trail of the serpent will be over us all? Is there no cant among ourselves? Let us think.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, &c.—The compiler, H. Hickey, Esq., has our thanks for a copy of his very valuable book, containing the Constitution of the United States, with an alphabetical analysis; the Declaration of Independence; the Articles of Confederation, &c., &c. The work is highly recommended by the first heads of the country, and we think it should be in the hands of every man who desires to be well posted up on constitutional matters. It is a book of easy reference. This is the 7th edition. Stereotyped by L. Johnson & Co., Philadelphia.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.
A very destructive fire occurred in Philadelphia on Friday morning, by which property estimated at \$250,000 was destroyed, and nearly four hundred persons thrown out of employment. A large block known as the Artizan buildings, on a court above Fourth Street, and between Market and Chestnut Streets, was destroyed with all its contents. The buildings were five stories high—were built in 1849 by Thomas, Comptrolleur & Co., a large publishing house, and with the engine of 85 horse power in the cellar, cost \$85,000. They were occupied on the several stories by Lithographers, Printers, Book-binders, Manufacturing Jewelers, &c.; the aggregate insurance on buildings and contents amounted to \$95,000. Mr. Duval, the well known Lithographer is the heaviest loser.—His loss amounts to \$100,000, of which only \$30,000 is covered by insurance; among the engravings destroyed are pictures and maps for Commodore Perry's work on Japan, designed and printed for Congress; also the stones from which several of these were printed. Gaskill & Copper, Book-binders, also sustain a very heavy loss. The United States Hotel on Chestnut Street had a very narrow escape. The Farmers and Mechanics Bank got somewhat scorched, but proved itself thoroughly fire-proof, as it was designed to be. Some other buildings on Fourth Street, also suffered. An old lady, Mrs. Margaret Christie died of fright. She was an invalid, and occupied a room next to the United States Hotel. Some of the firemen also got injured, though, it is hoped not fatally.

Foss, Foss & Co.—Foss, the editor of the Independent Democrat, published at Concord, New Hampshire—the immortal Foss, the abolitionist, whose slanders, with those of his friend Foss, were retailed here at the South against President Pierce in the last canvass,—this great man has received the appointment of Clerk to the Commissioners sent out by Congress to investigate the affairs of Kansas. He takes an affectionate farewell of his readers. He says: "We are not unaware that hardship, exposure and personal peril await us. We may fall by the climate. We may fall by the hand of a border ruffian. And now, friends, friends of God, Humanity and freedom, a brief farewell. If Heaven so will, we will meet again. If otherwise, we will welcome 'the last of earth,' with happiness, and in full faith that."

Whether on the gallows high
Or in the battle's van;
The noblest death that man can die,
Is when he dies for man."

It is awful to reflect that the clear sons of Kansas may be too much for this dirty Foss. We trust that they won't hang him, nor yet drown him, nor yet bury him alive. Let him go to the devil his own way, and pretty shortly the meanness will strike in, and work him off in a constitutional manner. Hanging is too good for him.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire between six and seven o'clock Sunday morning, proceeded from the Ship Yard of Mr. Cassidy, at the lower end of Town, where some shavings were discovered to be on fire. We learn that a negro man was discovered by the watchman on board the Revenue Cutter James C. Dobbin, in the act of starting the fire, when he was chased and caught by one of the officers and two of the crew of that vessel, and lodged in the guard house. A preliminary examination of the fellow was had this morning.

FIRE.—Our citizens were aroused from their slumbers about 1 o'clock this morning by the cry of fire. It seems that the fire was first discovered to proceed from the kitchen attached to a dwelling on Fourth street, occupied by Mrs. Barcliff as a private boarding-house, and belonging to J. E. Bunting, Esq. From thence it communicated to a stable on the adjoining lot, all of which were entirely consumed. Mrs. B. lost about two-thirds of her furniture, and some of her boarders every article of clothing. The brick kitchen in the rear, belonging to John A. Taylor, Esq., caught, and was materially damaged, the greater portion of the wood-work inside being burnt out. We regret to learn that there was no insurance on the dwelling or the furniture. A horse and dray, belonging to a colored man, was in the stable, together with several bales of rice straw, all of which were burnt up.—There appears to be no doubt that the fire was the work of some incendiary or incendiaries.

ANOTHER FIRE.—Another alarm of fire was given last night a little after 9 o'clock. The old shed in the rear of the Custom-House, formerly used for a lime-house, but at the time by Messrs. Petteway & Pritchett for the storing of hay, was discovered to be on fire. The wind being light, the flames did not spread. The old shed was entirely consumed, together with about 40 bales of hay.

There can be no earthly doubt but this fire, like the others of recent date, was the work of an incendiary. Every possible effort should be made to apprehend the fiend.—Daily Journal, 17th inst.

BE ON YOUR GUARD.—We learn that a negro called at the house of Dr. Cutler last night, between 8 and 9 o'clock, and stated that the Doctor had to leave town to see a patient in the country, and wished to have his cloak and umbrella sent to him at his office, which request was not, fortunately, complied with. A similar message was delivered to Dr. Dickson's family a few nights since, and we learn the scoundrel succeeded in procuring the Doctors cloak, which has not since been heard of. Families should be on their guard.—Daily Journal, 15th inst.

39.—On Saturday we saw a large and fine looking block of coal in a box at the corner of Front and Market streets, before Mr. Lippitt's Drug Store. We were informed that it was from the Egypt Coal Mine, and was brought from a depth of 427 feet below the surface.

The Know Nothings have carried Louisville. The Democrats have carried Cincinnati and Albany, New York. The Democratic majority in St. Louis is 2,569; the common council will be composed of 32 Democrats and 8 Know Nothings. In Connecticut, Ingham, Democrat, leads Minor, Know Nothing, nearly six thousand votes and lacks only fifteen hundred of a clear majority over all. The Wisconsin Know Nothing State Council has repudiated Fillmore and nominated speaker Banks.

MISSING PAPERS.—We are at a loss to understand what has become of the Washington Union. We have not received a copy for four days.

Later from Mexico.
NEW ORLEANS, April 11.—By the arrival of the steamer Texas we have dates from Vera Cruz to the 8th inst. The country was still unsettled though the insurgents were totally defeated at Puebla. In consequence of the participation of the clergy in the Puebla revolution the property of the church has been confiscated. The Bishop refused to deliver up the books, but the troops took forcible possession of them.

The schooner Lilly, from New York for Vera Cruz, was wrecked at the Alcona. No particulars.

Town Officers.
TARBORO', April 12.—On Monday last, L. D. Pender, Esq., was elected Magistrate of Police, and Messrs. John S. Daney, Wm. A. Gimmer and Wm. M. Phippen, Commissioners of the town of Tarboro' for one year.—Southerner.

From Havana.
NEW YORK, April 13.—The steamer Granada, from Havana, with dates to the 8th inst., has arrived.—She brings no news. The British men of war Powerful and Arab were in port.

For the Journal.
Ma. Editor.—Your paper of the 12th inst. contained an article under the signature of "A Private," advocating the propriety of making political character and opinion a test of qualification for executive office. I approve of the views presented in that article, and I desire now, with your permission, to offer some reasons why the Convention at Long Creek have ought to make a nomination for the office of Sheriff as well as for members of the General Assembly.

The Sheriffalty is an exceedingly lucrative office, and the knowledge of this fact renders it a very alluring object to many. If the County Convention should fail to make a nomination, there is less than a half chance that the office will be filled in the field. As a consequence, the Democratic vote will be scattered, and the ever-watchful Know-Nothings will seize upon the opportunity and elect a candidate of their own party. Should there be no more than two Democratic candidates for the office, (and no nomination by the Convention), I look toward to the same result. And I think you will follow me in a short calculation. If you can soon show that my apprehensions are not groundless. At the last Congressional election, the county polled about seven hundred votes. Of this number the K. N. candidate, Mr. Reid, received six hundred and twenty three, being considerably more than one-third of the vote cast. Mr. Winslow, the Democratic candidate, received about one hundred and twenty five votes. Now, should there be two Democratic candidates, neither having the nomination of a convention, and should they divide the Democratic vote equally, assuming the vote cast for Mr. Winslow as a basis of calculation, each candidate would receive five hundred and thirty eight votes, just fifty-five votes less than the vote cast for Mr. Reid. But I will suppose another case.—Suppose that the Democratic vote should be so divided between two candidates that one should receive six hundred and twenty-two, and the other four hundred and fifty-four votes, giving one of them a clear majority of Democratic votes over the other, amounting to one hundred and sixty-eight. Even in this case, the K. N. candidate would receive a K. N. vote. If there were more than two Democratic candidates, then the possibility of defeat would be still greater. It is not clear, therefore, that, unless the Democratic vote be concentrated on a single candidate, we shall run great risk of having a Know-Nothing Sheriff? Do the people of New Hanover desire a party characterized by bigoted intolerance, and a bitter hatred of everything Democratic—a party which never fails to seize upon any office within its reach, whose patronage and influence can be used to subvert its purposes? It is for them to say.

But, there is another light in which I wish to place this matter. If there should be no nomination, and only two Democratic candidates, in the county, the K. N. candidate would be in the field, and the Democratic vote might actually receive three-fourths of the Democratic vote and still might be defeated. For, should the remaining Democratic votes, together with the Know-Nothing vote, be cast for the opposing candidate, it would elect him, and the Democratic party would be substantially defeated in the county. With proper organization, victory would be certain. Let the Captains' Districts hold meetings, appoint delegates to the Convention at Long Creek Bridge, and instruct those delegates how to vote in the Convention. Let us have a Democratic ticket for members of the General Assembly and for Sheriff. We shall then know for what to vote. Money being no longer needed, we may laugh at the subtleties of our opponents.

For the Journal.
Messrs. Editors.—From an article published in your paper of the 12th inst., signed "A Private," and from Mr. Holmes' card of the 14th, I infer it is the intention of those gentlemen to make a nomination for the office of Sheriff to be held at Long Creek on the 29th of May next; an issue which is entirely new and foreign to the intention of the Democracy when they called this Convention—that of nominating a candidate for the office of Sheriff. If the circumstances and the times required that such nomination should be made, why did not the advocates of the measure come out and state it at the Mass Meeting of the party held at March Court? That was the time and the place, and the only time at which this issue could be properly introduced. The party was there assembled for the purpose of consulting and determining what the interests of the party required. I am aware that it is contended that this was an impromptu resolution, and that it was not intended to be a permanent one. I have been able to ascertain, it was so understood only by the particular friends of the measure. I am, and I believe the Democratic party is opposed to any such scheming for the promotion of individual interests and preferences. If the Democratic party desire and determine that it is proper to make such nomination, let them do so openly and honestly, and let them first state a fair and full expression of the will of the party, and not forced in as this issue is now attempted to be done. I am, and have ever been, a zealous advocate of properly organized Conventions as the best means of promoting party interests; but, if issues entirely new and without precedent can be made by a few individuals, forced upon the Convention, and carried off upon the party, and the Convention and endorsement of a Convention as the acts of the party, I think it is about time the Democratic party of New Hanover had abolished the Convention system. Conventions should be restricted to the legitimate ends and purposes for which they are constituted, and not delegate to themselves the authority of introducing and carrying off upon the party issues that are foreign and of doubtful policy. What has transpired since the meeting in March requiring the introduction of new matters into our county affairs I have yet to learn the necessity therefore. I think, Messrs. Editors, the Freeman of New Hanover County are now, as they have always been, fully competent to elect to the office of Sheriff a man who will be a true and honest man, and who will have long and so zealously maintained.

AN OLD CAMPAIGNER.
For the Journal.
Messrs. Editors.—In your issue of Saturday last we notice a communication under the signature of "A Private," in which it is urged that the County Convention for the nomination of members of the General Assembly, to convene at Long Creek on the 29th of May next, should make nominations for all other county officers, and should also carry off upon the party the coming summer. As there is no other office to be filled at that time except that of Sheriff, of course the suggestion is made in reference to a nomination for that office.

The writer expresses his opinion of our party which every good Democrat should entertain, and contends that these principles are only to be maintained by a united and harmonious action of the members of the party. In all this we agree. The question then is, will a nomination for the office of Sheriff by the Long Creek Convention tend to produce unity and harmony among the members of the Democratic party, and thus secure the ascendancy of our principles within the county; or will it be the agitation of a new issue, which will act as a brand of discord thrown in our midst, causing our enemies to rejoice and our friends to mourn?

We assume that the latter would inevitably be the result; for the reason that our conviction is that the majority of the Democratic voters of New Hanover look upon the movement as fraught with evil only, and would repudiate the action of the Convention in this particular, if taken, as being unprecedented, unnecessary, impolitic and unwise.

In the first place, the movement is without precedent, and would be contrary to established usage, and being initiated at this particular juncture, "A Private" expresses his opinion that it would be construed by many, whether justly or unjustly, as prompted with a view to affect particular interests, rather than the good of the party.

In the next place, if the movement be simply to elect a Democratic Sheriff, then we hold it to be for that purpose totally unnecessary. There is this day more unity, harmony and concert of action, and that too based upon useful, elevated and clearly defined constitutional Union-saving principles—existing among the Democracy of New Hanover County than we have ever known. And, in this respect, we are but the prototype of our party throughout the length and breadth of our land.

We are now upon the eve of important State and Federal elections, and we are resolved to hold our own as Democrats and Southern men, and upon the issue of which depend, as we believe, in a great measure the stability of our institutions and the very existence of our Union.

Upon this broad field of battle we wish to see all Democrats stand shoulder to shoulder, and united fight manfully the good fight, with the proud confidence that in so doing we shall achieve a glorious victory.

Let us not then, at a time when harmony is so essential, engender jealousies and dissensions, and divide our ranks by introducing for the first time into our Convention this sensitive issue of a nomination for Sheriff, and to which so many true Democrats are consistently and firmly opposed.

Let us rather leave this matter for the present where it has hitherto been left, or, at least, until the party are to some extent united upon it. In the meantime, we believe that both "Topsail" and "A Private" may feel every possible assurance that the Democracy of New Hanover will be wide awake, and not permit the coming election to go by default, but will then, as in all times past, secure for the county a "Democratic Sheriff."

MANY DEMOCRATS.
For the Journal.
Messrs. Editors.—Some of the grand schemes of Know-Nothingism, I learn, object to the doctrine of the Democracy, as promulgated by its press and sustained by its public speakers, for the reason that they are of a "stereotyped" character.—True, so; they are so; while it is that very character which endears them to the party—and, in the words of Gratiano, I would exclaim—"I thank thee Jew, for teaching me that word." The Bible is stereotyped—our holy Lexicons are stereotyped—all our choicest works, relating to religion, situation, law, learning, science and numbers, are stereotyped; our Constitution is stereotyped—and I am glad of the admission that the doctrines of the Democratic party are stereotyped! They are so—not only in the Constitution and in the fundamental law, but in the heart of every true lover of his country. When the miserable priests of vice and evil begin to fix upon a set of principles, based upon such a foundation, and publish them, it shall be pleasing to receive a copy; but until then, it will be impossible for any stereotyped to do them justice; for the reason that, like the colors of the Chameleon, they are always changing; and are as ephemeral, baseless and delusive as the shadows from which their substance is derived.

STEREOTYPE.
Correspondence.
WHITEVILLE, N. C., April 9th, 1856.
DEAR SIR:—We have been charged with the pleasant duty of informing you that, at a convention composed of delegates from the counties comprising this Senatorial District, held at Whiteville on the 8th inst., a unanimous nomination was made as the Democratic candidate to represent Brunswick, Bladen and Columbus counties in the next General Assembly of North Carolina.

Permit us to add our own earnest solicitations that you will accept the position assigned you with so much unanimity by your fellow Democrats, and that you will, as early as possible, make your appearance upon the canvass. With assurances of our hearty and energetic co-operation and support in the campaign, we are respectfully,
Your friends,
JOHN A. McDOWELL,
L. L. LAIL.

BRUNSWICK COUNTY, April 11th, 1856.
GENTLEMEN.—I have learned, through your card of the 9th inst., that, at a convention composed of delegates from the counties comprising this Senatorial District, held at Whiteville on the 8th inst., a unanimous nomination was made as the Democratic candidate to represent Brunswick, Bladen and Columbus in the next General Assembly of North Carolina.

It is my sincere conviction that, upon the success of the Democratic party depends the perpetuity of our political institutions, and the maintenance of that inalienable right of man, the right of free thought, speech and action. A party which would tamper with the one, and tread under foot the other, threatens our country—every man should do his duty in the approaching election, and shall endeavor to do mine. The voice of the convention, with great unanimity, has placed me in the van—the standard-bearer in the campaign, to the welfare of the Democracy, and will, as early as possible, fling that proud banner to the breeze, having inscribed upon its folds, "The Constitution of our country and equal rights to every section."

Though I shall enter into the contest with all my zeal and ability, yet, my limited acquaintance, in many parts of the District, will compel me to a great extent, upon the strong arm of the fathers and friends of Democracy throughout the District.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN A. McDOWELL,
L. L. LAIL.

NEW ORLEANS, April 12.—The steam ship Louisiana has arrived at this port from Galveston, with the following passengers:—The depredations of the Indians continued without abatement in Northern Mexico. Col. Sengua had surprised the camp of the Lipans, killed forty-two, taken two hundred prisoners.

[From the Tuscaloosa Monitor]
A MAN UNLAWFULLY HUNG.—At the last full term of Walker county Court, a man by the name of Franklin, who had been condemned to be hung for murder, was taken to the gallows, but not being considered very secure he was imprisoned in the jail at this place, for safe keeping, until the time appointed for his execution, which was last Friday. He was taken away by the Sheriff of Walker county early last week. In the meantime a petition having been sent to Gov. Winston for a reprieve, on Thursday afternoon, the Sheriff of this county received an order from the Governor to hold Franklin in his custody until further orders; but the convict had already been taken away to the place of execution in Walker county. The Sheriff of Tuscaloosa forthwith dispatched a runner, who, having ridden all night, placed the reprieve in the hands of the Sheriff of Walker soon after sunrise on Friday morning. The Sheriff of Walker looked at the document, and being satisfied that it was not a sealed paper, it might possibly be a forgery and he would not obey it, and accordingly executed Franklin at the set time.

We are unable to say whether the Sheriff of Walker can sustain the legality of this proceeding. To us it appears very much like an unjustifiable homicide. We are not, however, to be too ready to condemn. But they sometimes do strange things in the "State of Walker." Many of our readers may have heard, and probably suppose it to be merely a joke at the expense of that enlightened county, that a man was once convicted and sentenced to be hung there, for burning down an old barn, which he himself had built, and which was owned by and living thing; but that he, on his own property, and the burning of it injured no one in the world, it not himself. But there is no joking about it—the thing actually occurred. The man did burn the barn, and was sentenced to be hung for it.

THE LATE DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO.
PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—Accounts continue to pour in relation to the great damage sustained from the tornado which visited this city last night. Two trains of loaded freight cars were blown from the track. A lady was killed at West Chester in consequence of a shutter having fallen upon her. Innumerable houses and barns were, also, unroofed. In Cleveland a severe storm, also, occurred on Saturday night, which caused immense damage. Fifteen houses were demolished and one man killed.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—In the Senate to-day an affidavit was received from Lane in relation to the Kansas memorial, and a motion to admit the memorial was rejected by a vote of 30 to 11. In the House the Committee on Elections was discharged from the consideration of the Louisiana contested case. The House refused to suspend the rule to allow the introduction of a resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on 14th of July.

EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.
WASHINGTON, April 12.—From a recent communication from the Secretary of State to the House, we learn that the total arrivals of passengers in the United States for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1855, were upwards of 220,000, of whom 80,000 were residents of this country. Of the above 80,000, 60,000 arrived at the port of New York. Germany furnished the largest number, some 66,000, Ireland 49,000, and England 39,000. The total since Sept. 30th, 1849, is 3,400,000.

Later from California.
NEW ORLEANS, April 15.—The steamship Empire City, from Havana, on the 11th inst., has arrived with the California mail. The steamship from New York had on board \$1,700,000 in gold. The steamship Osprey was burned at her wharf at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 25th ult., and became a total loss.—She was insured. The Aspinwall Courier, of the 5th inst., says that Col. Schlesinger, with four hundred troops, had been defeated near San Jose by five hundred men of the Costa Ricans. The Costa Rican army was about to enter Nicaragua. Indian troubles continued in Washington and Oregon Territories.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
Peace, not yet signed.
The steamship Washington arrived at New York on the 13th inst., from Bremen via Liverpool, with dates from the latter port to the 24th ult. The steamer America had not arrived out when the Washington left. Breadstuffs were lower—Consols firm.—Cotton was easy, but not quotably lower, except for lower grades which had slightly declined. See commercial news for markets.

The Peace conference had been less harmonious in its deliberations, owing to difficulties raised by Prussia. The peace treaty was not yet signed, but peace was, however, considered substantially certain. The British government had despatched two steam frigates in search of the missing steamer Pacific. The Copenhagen correspondent of the London Times states that the Danish Commissary had submitted to the Copenhagen conference a proposal for the capitalization of the sound dues fixing the sum of 35,000,000 rix dollars as the minimum indemnity which Denmark claimed. Further, that the United States having declined taking part in the conference, the question would in all probability be resolved without their co-operation.

Mr. Buchanan would leave Southampton on the 9th of April in the steamer Arago for New York. He had gone to Paris accompanied by Mr. Campbell, the American Consul at London, and Mr. Crook, the American Consul at Southampton, would visit the Hague before his departure. According to the London Times the cause of the difficulties in the Paris Conference was a demand put forth by the Prussian Plenipotentiaries to be admitted to sign the treaty on the same footing and on the same character as if Prussia had been a party to the alliance throughout.

It is said that Russia supports the Prussian pretensions. This took place at the meeting of the 22nd. Another meeting was held on the 24th, but nothing transpired of the transactions. The opinion that the conference would ultimately result itself into a European Congress, is strongly believed.

The London Times' Crimean correspondent says that the war party still cherish hopes that the negotiations may break down. It may suit the French to make concessions, but it ought not to suit us. They doubtless consider they have done enough for honor and glory, and revenge the reverses of 1812. Moreover, they cannot afford war as England can. Their army, however, it numbers on paper, dwindles sadly. Scoury and fever are playing havoc in its ranks.—The mortality is stated to be 120 deaths per day; and frequently it is more.

The allies had commenced the demolition of the inclosure lines around Sebastopol. General Muraviev had received reinforcements via the Caspian sea and Tridris. From Italy the accounts say that the city of Parma had been again laid under siege, owing to the frequent disturbances and assassinations.

Sir Hyde Parker, commander of the English naval forces in the East Indies, died at Davenport on the 18th ult. Sir Henry Pottinger died at Malia on the 18th.

Advices from the Baltic say that Commodore Watson had declared all the Russian ports on that sea in a state blockade. Advices from Persia state that Dost Mahomed had taken possession of Candahar, and the Persian troops were marching against him.

A telegraphic dispatch from Jassy states that the courier who was the bearer of the formal demand for the union of the principalities, addressed to Count Walewski, had been arrested at Ezermonitz. Advices from Nicolaeff state that a commission arrived there from St. Petersburg on the 4th of March, and immediately commenced operations for the abandonment of that place as a military depot. It was also stated that it would be declared a free port.

A special dispatch to the Baltimore Sun says that there are rumors of a difference in the peace conference—Prussia demanding equal privileges with the other great powers. Russia backs her demand. St. Petersburg letters give the following as the heads of the expected treaty:

First—Russia consents to the neutralization of the Black sea. Second—Sebastopol is not again to be made a commercial port. Third—Nicolaeff to be reduced to the principalities. Fifth—Russia renounces certain territories in Bessarabia, which leaves the navigation of the Danube free. Sixth—A commission to be appointed to trace new frontiers in the district of Russia. Seventh—Russia consents to be regarded as *casus belli* by the contracting powers.

The Paris Seicile and other journals regard the above as quite authentic.

Later from Europe.
Arrival of the Steamship Cambria.
HALIFAX, N. S., April 14.—The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Ship Cambria, Captain Douglass, has arrived at this port with advices from Liverpool to the 20th ult. The British Mail steamship America arrived at Liverpool on the 26th ult., and the U. S. Mail steamer Baltic on the 28th ult.

General Intelligence.—The peace arrangements had not been concluded, but it had been announced that all the difficulties had been settled, and that the treaty would be signed in a few days. The opinion was strongly expressed that the Conference would resolve itself into a European Congress.

The French in the Crimea were dying at the rate of over two hundred per day. The Allies were demolishing the enclosed lines around Sebastopol. The Turkish and Russian armies in Anatolia had been largely reinforced. The Russian Commissioners had commenced operations for the abandonment of Nicolaeff as a military position.

Mr. Buchanan was to have left Europe in the U. S. Mail steamship Arago on the 9th inst. for New York. Parma has been declared in a state of siege in consequence of the frequent disturbances and assassinations that had occurred there.

Dost Mahomed had taken possession of Candahar and the Persian troops were marching against him. The deliberations of the Peace Conference on the 27th ult. are said to be important, and it was confidently believed that the Treaty of Peace would be signed on the 29th ult. Louis Napoleon, indeed, had expected the final settlement to have taken place sooner, and had ordered the guns at the Invalides to announce the conclusion of peace, and a Te Deum at the same time to celebrate the birth of the Prince of Algeria. The claims of Prussia having been earnestly resisted by Lord Clarendon, however, prevailed, and it was arranged that the Allies should sign one protocol, and that the second protocol should be drawn up and signed by the Allies and Prussia jointly.

The London Times dislikes the demonstrations in favor of peace, and intimates that the people of England will be discontented with the terms. The mistake had not positively been prolonged, but telegraphic dispatches had been sent not to renew hostilities without express orders.

Further from the Cambria.
HALIFAX, April 15.—The foreign files by the steamer Cambria contain the following additional items: THE PEACE CONFERENCE.—The Paris correspondent of the London News, writing on the 27th inst., says the Court tradesmen have been ordered to prepare illuminations for Saturday evening definitely—other papers say Sunday; others, one day next week; but all agree that it will be early, in order to celebrate the Treaty of peace.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.—The Paris correspondent of the London News, writing on the 27th inst., says the Court tradesmen have been ordered to prepare illuminations for Saturday evening definitely—other papers say Sunday; others, one day next week; but all agree that it will be early, in order to celebrate the Treaty of peace.

The Paris Patrie (government paper) now says:—Without infringing the necessary reserve, we can announce that the trifling difficulties of which some foreign correspondents have spoken, have not been attended with any important consequences. The Congress and its commission continue to labor at their task.

The London Times, in an editorial, speaks of "our Allies" as unwisely and undignified in their demonstrations in favor of peace; and conceals that the people of Great Britain will be discontented with the terms of peace—the only advantageous results to England, being her victories and the consciousness of undiminished resources.

FROM THE CRIMEA.—Ten thousand English troops were at Balaklava. General Macmillan has left Constantinople for the Crimea. The Polish General Zamoyaski had arrived at Constantinople. The English fleet was expected at Malta. The weather in the Crimea continued stormy.

ENGLAND.—Louis Kosuth writes to the Press, expressing himself greatly mortified by the recent appearance in his behalf made in the journals by Walter Savage Landor.

FRANCE.—The newspapers continue to publish numerous congratulatory addresses concerning peace. Six thousand French have embarked at Marseilles for the Crimea, probably to supply sick vacancies. The Queen of Spain has performed the annual ceremony of washing the feet of the poor. So also has the Emperor of Austria. There is nothing reported concerning the Carlist troubles.

AUSTRIA.—Very bad feeling is exhibited by Russia and Prussia towards Austria, in numerous small matters. The Know Nothing State Convention, held at Greensboro' last week, adopted the Platform passed by the Convention held at Philadelphia in February last. We publish it here as a matter of convenience for future reference. It is as follows:

Platform.
Resolved, That the American party of North Carolina hereby ratify and approve the nominations of MILLARD FILLMORE for President and of ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON for Vice-President of the United States.

Resolved, That we hereby adopt the platform of principles of the National Council assembled in Philadelphia in February last, as follows: 1. A humble acknowledgment to the Supreme Being who rules the universe for his protecting care vouchsafed to our fathers in their successful revolutionary struggle, and hitherto manifested to us, their descendants, in the preservation of the liberties, the independence, and the union of these States.

2. The perpetuation of the federal Union and Constitution as the palladium of our civil and religious liberties, and the only sure bulwark of American independence. 3. Americans must rule America, and to this end native-born citizens should be selected for all State, federal and municipal offices or government employment, in preference to all others; nevertheless, Persons born of American parents residing temporarily abroad should be entitled to all the rights of native-born citizens; but

5. No person should be selected for political station, (whether of native or foreign birth), who recognizes any allegiance or obligation of any description to any foreign prince, potentate or power, or who refuses to recognize the federal and State constitutions (each within its sphere) as paramount to all other laws, as rules of political action.

6. The unqualified recognition and maintenance of the reserved rights of the several States, and the cultivation of harmony and fraternal good will between the citizens of the several States, and to this end, non-interference by Congress with questions pertaining solely to the individual States, and non-interference by each State with the affairs of any other State.

7. The recognition of the right of the native-born and naturalized citizens of the United States, permanently residing in any Territory thereof, to frame their constitution and laws, and to regulate their domestic and social affairs in their own mode, subject only to the provisions of the federal constitution, and with the privilege of admission into the Union whenever they have the requisite population for one representative in Congress. Provided always, that none but those who are citizens of the United States, under the constitution and laws thereof, and who have a fixed residence in any such Territory, ought to participate in the formation of the constitution, or in the enactment of laws for said Territory or State.

8. An enforcement of the principle that no State or Territory ought to admit others than the United States to the right of suffrage or of holding

There are several eminent Statesmen spoken of by their respective friends as Candidates for the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention. That there should be preferences entertained is perfectly natural and inevitable, and that persons entertaining such preferences should seek by all fair and proper means to secure the success of the gentlemen so preferred, is simply what is to be expected. But this personal friendship or preference for one, should not be allowed to degenerate into factious rancor against another. Pennsylvania goes for Mr. Buchanan, North Carolina goes for Mr. Pierce, other States may go for other gentlemen as their first choice. But because we might like to get Mr. Pierce nominated, is that any reason why we should say a word against Mr. Buchanan? or because some other State might prefer Mr. Buchanan, is that any reason for quarreling with Mr. Pierce? or again, why should either quarrel with Mr. Douglas or Mr. Douglas' friends? All cannot be nominated, although all are safe men, and good Democrats, and whoever may be nominated, the defeated Candidates for nomination and all their friends will be expected to support the nominee, just as heartily as though their personal preferences had been consulted. For these reasons any discussions between the friends of Democratic Statesmen should be carefully avoided and discouraged. They can do no good. They must do harm.

But, apart from the propriety of Democrats adopting a course of mutual conciliation in these matters, there can be no question about the policy of such a course. More harm can be done to the prospects of any gentleman brought forward for the nomination, by the imputation of course of indiscreet friends, than by the most bitter opposition of open opponents. The two latter rules have obtained, and, we suppose, will obtain in Democratic Conventions, and, without mutual forbearance and concession, no man can obtain a two-thirds vote.

Now, suppose that the friends of, say Mr. Buchanan, insist most vehemently that he, and he alone, ought to be looked to, and he fails to receive a two-thirds vote at the first trial, the course of his friends will have cut him off from the chance of receiving the co-operation of the warm supporters of other gentlemen; and, indeed, no body of men can expect to have others come in to them by way of compromise, unless they have exhibited a willingness to pursue a similar liberal course themselves, should the circumstances of the case seem to require it.

An open and friendly feeling—a preference for the success of the party and its principles over all merely personal considerations must characterize the course of the Democratic party, or it might as well shut up shop and say no more about it.

The Democratic Meeting last Night.

There was a very fine gathering of the Democracy of the Town of Wilmington last evening at the Court House, and a good and energetic spirit seemed to prevail. It is not worth while bragging about what may be done—the right plan is to go to work and do it. That with proper exertions the ticket for Commissioners of Navigation nominated last evening can be elected, we entertain little doubt. The gentlemen composing that ticket, will, if elected attend faithfully to their duties and discharge them intelligently. That such is their character, the community is perfectly aware.

Of course no nomination could be made that would meet the personal preferences of every voter, and therefore we cannot suppose that every name on this ticket is the first choice of every Democratic voter in town; but we do believe that it has been carefully framed with reference to the best interests of the public and of the party, and that it ought to receive the support of every Democrat who looks to it as representing the interests of the party and bearing its banner. It is a matter of principle. If we succeed it will be upon principle—if we fail now, our principles will still remain, and our banner be still born into other contests, and on to the achievement of ultimate victory.

For the proceedings of the meeting we would refer our readers to the official report made by the Secretaries, Messrs. Styrton and Cutlar. The addresses delivered by Messrs. Wilkins, Holmes, and Houston, met the issue straight-out and were warmly applauded. Dr. Wilkins spoke so boldly and plainly, without fear or favor, and added to the well earned reputation derived from his former efforts. John L. Holmes, Esq., always ready and willing to raise his voice and contribute his efforts in a capital speech—Geo. Houston, Esq., one of the nominees, being present, was called upon and addressed his fellow citizens, briefly but to the point.

The meeting was a good one and, if the movement be carried out in the proper spirit, augurs success. Without the proper exertion nothing worth doing can be done.—Daily Journal, 12th inst.

The Greenboro Convention.

We understand that John A. Gilmer, Esq., of Guilford County, has received the nomination of the Greenboro Convention, as the Know Nothing candidate for Governor of North Carolina. It was understood, some time since that Mr. Gilmer had positively declined being a candidate, but inasmuch as the convention was held at his own home, we must presume that he will now accept, as it is reasonable to suppose that a consultation was had with him upon the subject.

Mr. Gilmer has been Senator from Guilford and is a gentleman of fair abilities and said to be a good stump speaker; we may therefore look for an animated canvass. We have not learned whether any resolutions were passed in regard to the canvass of the State by the candidates of the respective parties.—We see no great objections to the Democrats meeting half-way any proposition from their opponents in regard to the matter, for there can be no doubt but that a canvass of so vast a territory as that comprised within the limits of North Carolina, imposes a heavy labor and a great sacrifice upon whoever goes through with it. We lean however to the opinion that there will be a thorough canvass.

There is not much wisdom required to say "we told you so" and we therefore say nothing about our remark some time since upon the great improbability of a Cape Fear man being nominated by our opponents. Though, for several reasons, involving no disparagement to Mr. Davis, we are inclined to think that Mr. Gilmer will be quite as strong if not a stronger candidate, we are still, from other considerations, rather pleased that it is as it is. These considerations are founded upon the fact that the canvass here is likely, under any circumstances, to have quite a sufficient infusion of personal feeling, and it is next to impossible that this unfortunate state of things should not have been considerably aggravated by having one of our citizens in the field as the candidate for a high State office.

Hon. Geo. D. Shortridge, late Know-Nothing candidate for Governor in Alabama, and Hon. Alexander White, late Know-Nothing candidate for Congress in that State, have come out against the new platform adopted at Philadelphia in February, and declining to occupy the position in which the order has been placed by the action of the Convention.

For the Journal.

Democratic Meeting.

In pursuance of public notice, a large and very respectable portion of the Democratic citizens of the town of Wilmington met at the Court House on Friday evening, the 11th of April.

On motion, Dr. J. D. Bellamy was called to the Chair, and Messrs. G. W. Styrton and DuBrutz Cutlar were requested to act as Secretaries.

The Chairman, in a brief, but very appropriate manner, explained the object of the meeting to be the appointment of a Committee to select names to be brought before it for nomination as candidates for Commissioners of Navigation.

On motion of S. D. Wallace, Esq., a Committee of five was appointed by the Chair for that purpose, consisting of J. D. Gardner, Sr., Joshua C. Walker, W. C. Ferguson, Wm. F. McKay and S. D. Wallace, Esq.

The Committee recommended the names of Messrs. N. N. Nixon, Geo. W. Davis, Geo. Houston, Miles Costin and L. B. Higgins, as suitable candidates for that office. The vote was taken separately upon each name, and each one was unanimously approved of by the meeting.

Following the meeting, and after the return of the Committee, the meeting was adjourned and adjourned, addressed by Dr. W. C. Wilkins, John L. Holmes, and George Houston, Esqs.

J. D. BELLAMY, Chairman.

C. W. STYRON, SECRETARIES.

DEBRUTZ CUTLAR.

For the Journal.

Senatorial District Convention.

Pursuant to resolutions adopted at various meetings held in the counties constituting this Senatorial District, the Democratic delegates from Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus, assembled in Convention at Whiteville, on Monday, the 7th of April.

The Convention was organized, on motion of O. D. Holmes, Esq., of Brunswick, by calling A. J. Butler to the Chair, and on motion of J. A. McDowell, Esq., of Bladen, Messrs. S. Wooten and Jno. H. Hill were appointed Secretaries.

After the object of the Convention had been stated, on motion of S. Langdon, Esq., the delegates enrolled their names, as follows:

Bladen.—S. Langdon, O. D. Holmes, J. H. Hill, R. W. Woodside, Wm. F. McKay, Amos High and S. Wooten.

Columbus.—M. Powell, J. H. Gore, Wm. K. Gore, Calvin Haynes, Thos. L. Vail and A. J. Butler.

On motion of O. D. Holmes, Esq., a Committee of two from each county in the District was appointed to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting.

From Brunswick.—S. Langdon and O. D. Holmes.

Bladen.—J. A. McDowell and A. High.

Columbus.—Col. M. Powell and C. Haynes.

Who accordingly withdrew for consultation.

On motion of Thos. L. Vail, all Democrats present were invited to participate in the deliberations of the Convention.

During the absence of the Committee, Messrs. G. M. White, of Bladen, and F. George, of Columbus, were called out, and responded to the call in some stirring and eloquent remarks, which were received by the meeting with much satisfaction.

The Committee, upon their return, reported through their Chairman, Mr. S. Langdon, the substance of their deliberations.

Resolved, That we deem this a proper occasion to repeat the expressions of warm approval of the administration of Franklin Pierce, made by the people of this Senatorial District in their several county meetings recently held; and that the conservative and thoroughly State Rights doctrines embraced in his last annual message, constitute a policy which we deem to be the Democratic policy of this District are proud to stand.

Resolved Further, While we will heartily support any sound conservative man who may receive the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention, we deem it proper to declare that Franklin Pierce is our first choice for the next Presidency, as is our own distinguished son, Jas. C. Dobbs, for the Vice Presidency.

Resolved, That the course of our late able and patriotic Senator, Thomas D. McDowell, during his term of service in the Legislature, meets our cordial approval, and that we hereby unanimously nominate him for re-election.

Resolved, That the administration of Gov. Briggs meets our hearty approval, and that we but echo the universal sentiment of the Democracy of the State, when we express the hope that he may be again chosen as our standard-bearer in the next campaign.

Resolved, That we recommend to our Democratic fellow-citizens, in the several counties composing this electoral district, to appoint delegates to a platform meeting to be held at the place of place as may be designated by a majority of the counties in the district, to nominate an elector; and that we suggest Wilmington as the place, and the second Tuesday in June as the time for holding said convention.

Thos. D. McDowell, Esq., being present in convention, rose, and in a very handsome manner expressed his thanks to the party for the warm evidence of their partiality and confidence; avowed himself now, as ever before, an unwavering Democrat, and proclaimed his unchanging devotion to its time-honored principles; that he would vindicate its policy as he had hitherto done, but that circumstances rendered it necessary for him to decline the honor of being standard-bearer in the next campaign; that he would place his influence and his exertions in the behalf of him who should be chosen to take his place; and concluded by requesting that his name might be withdrawn from before the convention, and some other man, good and true, substituted to head our columns.

Thereupon, C. Haynes, Esq., presented the name of Mr. John Taylor, of Brunswick, as nominee, and, on being submitted to vote, the nomination was confirmed by acclamation.

T. L. Vail, Esq., then moved the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, in presenting the name of John D. Taylor, of Brunswick, to represent this Senatorial District in the next Legislature of North Carolina, we do so with confidence and every sound Democrat in the District will give him his cordial support.

On motion of O. D. Holmes, Esq., a Committee of three was appointed to apprise Mr. Taylor of his nomination, consisting of Messrs. O. D. Holmes, of Brunswick, J. A. McDowell, of Bladen, and T. L. Vail.

B. Smith, Esq., of Wilmington, being called on, addressed the convention in an animated and eloquent style, giving some interesting personal reminiscences of our patriotic Chief Magistrate, when he listened to him years ago vindicating sound Democratic doctrines on his native soil, and the granite hills of New Hampshire. His remarks were received with much attention and pleasure by the meeting.

J. W. Richardson, Esq., of Bladen, was next called for, and responded in a stirring address, setting forth his reasons for abandoning the Know-Nothing ranks and joining what he conceived to be the only national party now in existence—the Democratic party.—His remarks were received with the liveliest satisfaction by the convention, and in concluding his speech, the speaker was greeted with enthusiastic applause.

Messrs. White, Langdon and George, then pledged their several counties to the cordial support of the nominee of the convention, each in a few appropriate remarks.

On motion of S. Langdon, Esq., the proceedings of the convention were ordered to be forwarded to the Wilmington Journal and Commercial, with the request that they be published.

On motion of J. G. M. White, Esq., the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the President and Secretaries.

The convention then, on motion of O. D. Holmes, adjourned.

A. J. BUTLER, Chairman.

S. WOOTEN, SECRETARIES.

J. H. HILL.

For the Journal.

Messrs. Fulton and Price.

Permit me, through the columns of your valuable Journal, to make a few suggestions on the policy of the Democratic party in this country, now that the Democratic party are agreed as to the necessity of organization; all are convinced, by experience, of the necessity of harmonious union, in order to regain the proud ascendancy of former days. The only question which remains, then, is how that organization is to be perfected—how that united action is to be secured.

In the opinion of a large majority of the Democracy in this country, nominating conventions afford the simplest and surest means of effecting these desirable ends. The great object of organization is to secure the election of Democratic candidates in those cases where Democratic principles are involved, or the interest of the Democratic party is at stake, that is to say, in all cases. Of the two classes of officers elected by the people, the legislative or political, as being invested with the law-making power, is justly considered of the first importance, but we must not underrate the important influence upon the strength and permanent success of a political party exercised by executive or county officers, and, in the present state of parties in this country, it becomes doubly important that we should take every precaution to secure, beyond any possible contingency, the triumphant election of the whole corps of Democratic candidates in the ensuing campaign. The Know-Nothing party, by means of successful appeals to the prejudices of the people against Roman Catholics and foreigners, by the judicious use of municipal patronage, by the prestige of their late successes, and, lastly and mainly, by their thorough organization, have become sufficiently numerous to be able to avail themselves successfully of any split in our ranks. The great argument in favor of nominating conventions is, that they prevent those splits by securing, in all cases, a united party vote for the party nominee, by binding all good Democrats to their support, by their allegiance and devotion to the principles of their party. It seems to me, then, clearly to be the duty and policy of the Democratic party, in the present juncture, to make nominations at the Long Creek Convention in all cases where there is a legitimate probability of their being two Democratic candidates in the field. By doing so, they will most surely secure the election of the whole Democratic ticket, and take a decided step towards regaining that pre-eminence for Democratic principles which they have so long enjoyed, and which they so justly merit.

From the Raleigh Standard.

Judge Saunders' Charge to the Grand Jury of the State.

We are indebted to a friend in Wayne for the substance, as follows, of the recent charge to the Grand Jury of that county by his Honor Judge Saunders. The opinions of Judge Saunders are entitled to great weight. We are glad to have the opportunity of spreading his opinions on this subject before our readers.

Judge Saunders called the attention of the Jury to the subject of counterfeiting. He said the public as well as the banks were interested in having a sound currency, and of detecting all counterfeit notes; and particularly as to the bills recently lost in the disaster on the Portsmouth road. He instructed the Jury that any one who should sign, or receive and pass these bills knowingly, was liable to be indicted. He said he felt it to be his duty to charge them on the subject of our currency. He said that he had the settled policy of the Legislature, for the last thirty years, to give the public a sound bank currency founded on gold and silver. To this end the Legislature had, in 1816, passed what has been termed the due-bill act, prohibiting the circulation of small due bills. In 1830 they passed the act forbidding the circulation of foreign bank bills of a less denomination than five dollars. In 1836-'7, by the Revised Statutes, this prohibition was made general, except in cases with special authority. In the charter of the old State Bank and the renewal of the Cape Fear Bank, this special authority had been given to these banks to issue as low as three dollars, but nothing less. The Merchants' Bank of Newbern was chartered and restricted to five dollars. The other banks that had been chartered were limited to nothing less than three dollars. In 1848 the Bank of Fayetteville was chartered with the general power of banking, omitting by oversight the restrictive clause of three dollars; and, as the bank thought, giving them the power of issuing any note at their option—but, as others thought, leaving them under the general five dollar act. In 1850 the Legislature amended the charter by authorizing the bank to issue notes of five dollars and upwards. The amendment the stockholders refused to accept, and they continue to issue one and two dollar bills. At the last session, the Legislature endeavored to restore the five dollar law as far as they had the power. In all new charters they restored the five dollar restriction, and in the general law forbidding the issuing of any bank bill of a less denomination than five dollars, except in cases where the special power to issue less had been given. No such special power had been given to the Bank of Fayetteville; and for every note that bank has issued since the first of January last, the President and Directors are liable to indictment, and may be indicted in any County to which they may send their notes. This opinion the Judge said he expressed to the jury, and the highest judges of the State, and the father of the State. He said he was particular, because it was important that the question should be settled by the Supreme Court. If the bank had the power to issue these small notes, they had the power to issue five and ten cent notes, as the act of the last session on the Revised Code, repeals the due-bill act. The Legislature intended to substitute these small bills for gold and silver, but they were not to be of the restriction from the other banks, and let them all stand on the same footing. The Judge concluded by saying, that if he was in error as to the law there was a higher tribunal which stood ready to correct the error.

From the Raleigh Standard.

Judge Saunders' Charge to the Grand Jury of the State.

We are indebted to a friend in Wayne for the substance, as follows, of the recent charge to the Grand Jury of that county by his Honor Judge Saunders. The opinions of Judge Saunders are entitled to great weight. We are glad to have the opportunity of spreading his opinions on this subject before our readers.

Judge Saunders called the attention of the Jury to the subject of counterfeiting. He said the public as well as the banks were interested in having a sound currency, and of detecting all counterfeit notes; and particularly as to the bills recently lost in the disaster on the Portsmouth road. He instructed the Jury that any one who should sign, or receive and pass these bills knowingly, was liable to be indicted. He said he felt it to be his duty to charge them on the subject of our currency. He said that he had the settled policy of the Legislature, for the last thirty years, to give the public a sound bank currency founded on gold and silver. To this end the Legislature had, in 1816, passed what has been termed the due-bill act, prohibiting the circulation of small due bills. In 1830 they passed the act forbidding the circulation of foreign bank bills of a less denomination than five dollars. In 1836-'7, by the Revised Statutes, this prohibition was made general, except in cases with special authority. In the charter of the old State Bank and the renewal of the Cape Fear Bank, this special authority had been given to these banks to issue as low as three dollars, but nothing less. The Merchants' Bank of Newbern was chartered and restricted to five dollars. The other banks that had been chartered were limited to nothing less than three dollars. In 1848 the Bank of Fayetteville was chartered with the general power of banking, omitting by oversight the restrictive clause of three dollars; and, as the bank thought, giving them the power of issuing any note at their option—but, as others thought, leaving them under the general five dollar act. In 1850 the Legislature amended the charter by authorizing the bank to issue notes of five dollars and upwards. The amendment the stockholders refused to accept, and they continue to issue one and two dollar bills. At the last session, the Legislature endeavored to restore the five dollar law as far as they had the power. In all new charters they restored the five dollar restriction, and in the general law forbidding the issuing of any bank bill of a less denomination than five dollars, except in cases where the special power to issue less had been given. No such special power had been given to the Bank of Fayetteville; and for every note that bank has issued since the first of January last, the President and Directors are liable to indictment, and may be indicted in any County to which they may send their notes. This opinion the Judge said he expressed to the jury, and the highest judges of the State, and the father of the State. He said he was particular, because it was important that the question should be settled by the Supreme Court. If the bank had the power to issue these small notes, they had the power to issue five and ten cent notes, as the act of the last session on the Revised Code, repeals the due-bill act. The Legislature intended to substitute these small bills for gold and silver, but they were not to be of the restriction from the other banks, and let them all stand on the same footing. The Judge concluded by saying, that if he was in error as to the law there was a higher tribunal which stood ready to correct the error.

From the Raleigh Standard.

Judge Saunders' Charge to the Grand Jury of the State.

We are indebted to a friend in Wayne for the substance, as follows, of the recent charge to the Grand Jury of that county by his Honor Judge Saunders. The opinions of Judge Saunders are entitled to great weight. We are glad to have the opportunity of spreading his opinions on this subject before our readers.

Judge Saunders called the attention of the Jury to the subject of counterfeiting. He said the public as well as the banks were interested in having a sound currency, and of detecting all counterfeit notes; and particularly as to the bills recently lost in the disaster on the Portsmouth road. He instructed the Jury that any one who should sign, or receive and pass these bills knowingly, was liable to be indicted. He said he felt it to be his duty to charge them on the subject of our currency. He said that he had the settled policy of the Legislature, for the last thirty years, to give the public a sound bank currency founded on gold and silver. To this end the Legislature had, in 1816, passed what has been termed the due-bill act, prohibiting the circulation of small due bills. In 1830 they passed the act forbidding the circulation of foreign bank bills of a less denomination than five dollars. In 1836-'7, by the Revised Statutes, this prohibition was made general, except in cases with special authority. In the charter of the old State Bank and the renewal of the Cape Fear Bank, this special authority had been given to these banks to issue as low as three dollars, but nothing less. The Merchants' Bank of Newbern was chartered and restricted to five dollars. The other banks that had been chartered were limited to nothing less than three dollars. In 1848 the Bank of Fayetteville was chartered with the general power of banking, omitting by oversight the restrictive clause of three dollars; and, as the bank thought, giving them the power of issuing any note at their option—but, as others thought, leaving them under the general five dollar act. In 1850 the Legislature amended the charter by authorizing the bank to issue notes of five dollars and upwards. The amendment the stockholders refused to accept, and they continue to issue one and two dollar bills. At the last session, the Legislature endeavored to restore the five dollar law as far as they had the power. In all new charters they restored the five dollar restriction, and in the general law forbidding the issuing of any bank bill of a less denomination than five dollars, except in cases where the special power to issue less had been given. No such special power had been given to the Bank of Fayetteville; and for every note that bank has issued since the first of January last, the President and Directors are liable to indictment, and may be indicted in any County to which they may send their notes. This opinion the Judge said he expressed to the jury, and the highest judges of the State, and the father of the State. He said he was particular, because it was important that the question should be settled by the Supreme Court. If the bank had the power to issue these small notes, they had the power to issue five and ten cent notes, as the act of the last session on the Revised Code, repeals the due-bill act. The Legislature intended to substitute these small bills for gold and silver, but they were not to be of the restriction from the other banks, and let them all stand on the same footing. The Judge concluded by saying, that if he was in error as to the law there was a higher tribunal which stood ready to correct the error.

From the Raleigh Standard.

Judge Saunders' Charge to the Grand Jury of the State.

We are indebted to a friend in Wayne for the substance, as follows, of the recent charge to the Grand Jury of that county by his Honor Judge Saunders. The opinions of Judge Saunders are entitled to great weight. We are glad to have the opportunity of spreading his opinions on this subject before our readers.

Judge Saunders called the attention of the Jury to the subject of counterfeiting. He said the public as well as the banks were interested in having a sound currency, and of detecting all counterfeit notes; and particularly as to the bills recently lost in the disaster on the Portsmouth road. He instructed the Jury that any one who should sign, or receive and pass these bills knowingly, was liable to be indicted. He said he felt it to be his duty to charge them on the subject of our currency. He said that he had the settled policy of the Legislature, for the last thirty years, to give the public a sound bank currency founded on gold and silver. To this end the Legislature had, in 1816, passed what has been termed the due-bill act, prohibiting the circulation of small due bills. In 1830 they passed the act forbidding the circulation of foreign bank bills of a less denomination than five dollars. In 1836-'7, by the Revised Statutes, this prohibition was made general, except in cases with special authority. In the charter of the old State Bank and the renewal of the Cape Fear Bank, this special authority had been given to these banks to issue as low as three dollars, but nothing less. The Merchants' Bank of Newbern was chartered and restricted to five dollars. The other banks that had been chartered were limited to nothing less than three dollars. In 1848 the Bank of Fayetteville was chartered with the general power of banking, omitting by oversight the restrictive clause of three dollars; and, as the bank thought, giving them the power of issuing any note at their option—but, as others thought, leaving them under the general five dollar act. In 1850 the Legislature amended the charter by authorizing the bank to issue notes of five dollars and upwards. The amendment the stockholders refused to accept, and they continue to issue one and two dollar bills. At the last session, the Legislature endeavored to restore the five dollar law as far as they had the power. In all new charters they restored the five dollar restriction, and in the general law forbidding the issuing of any bank bill of a less denomination than five dollars, except in cases where the special power to issue less had been given. No such special power had been given to the Bank of Fayetteville; and for every note that bank has issued since the first of January last, the President and Directors are liable to indictment, and may be indicted in any County to which they may send their notes. This opinion the Judge said he expressed to the jury, and the highest judges of the State, and the father of the State. He said he was particular, because it was important that the question should be settled by the Supreme Court. If the bank had the power to issue these small notes, they had the power to issue five and ten cent notes, as the act of the last session on the Revised Code, repeals the due-bill act. The Legislature intended to substitute these small bills for gold and silver, but they were not to be of the restriction from the other banks, and let them all stand on the same footing. The Judge concluded by saying, that if he was in error as to the law there was a higher tribunal which stood ready to correct the error.

From the Raleigh Standard.

Judge Saunders' Charge to the Grand Jury of the State.

We are indebted to a friend in Wayne for the substance, as follows, of the recent charge to the Grand Jury of that county by his Honor Judge Saunders. The opinions of Judge Saunders are entitled to great weight. We are glad to have the opportunity of spreading his opinions on this subject before our readers.

Judge Saunders called the attention of the Jury to the subject of counterfeiting. He said the public as well as the banks were interested in having a sound currency, and of detecting all counterfeit notes; and particularly as to the bills recently lost in the disaster on the Portsmouth road. He instructed the Jury that any one who should sign, or receive and pass these bills knowingly, was liable to be indicted. He said he felt it to be his duty to charge them on the subject of our currency. He said that he had the settled policy of the Legislature, for the last thirty years, to give the public a sound bank currency founded on gold and silver. To this end the Legislature had, in 1816, passed what has been termed the due-bill act, prohibiting the circulation of small due bills. In 1830 they passed the act forbidding the circulation of foreign bank bills of a less denomination than five dollars. In 1836-'7, by the Revised Statutes, this prohibition was made general, except in cases with special authority. In the charter of the old State Bank and the renewal of the Cape Fear Bank, this special authority had been given to these banks to issue as low as three dollars, but nothing less. The Merchants' Bank of Newbern was chartered and restricted to five dollars. The other banks that had been chartered were limited to nothing less than three dollars. In 1848 the Bank of Fayetteville was chartered with the general power of banking, omitting by oversight the restrictive clause of three dollars; and, as the bank thought, giving them the power of issuing any note at their option—but, as others thought, leaving them under the general five dollar act. In 1850 the Legislature amended the charter by authorizing the bank to issue notes of five dollars and upwards. The amendment the stockholders refused to accept, and they continue to issue one and two dollar bills. At the last session, the Legislature endeavored to restore the five dollar law as far as they had the power. In all new charters they restored the five dollar restriction, and in the general law forbidding the issuing of any bank bill of a less denomination than five dollars, except in cases where the special power to issue less had been given. No such special power had been given to the Bank of Fayetteville; and for every note that bank has issued since the first of January last, the President and Directors are liable to indictment, and may be indicted in any County to which they may send their notes. This opinion the Judge said he expressed to the jury, and the highest judges of the State, and the father of the State. He said he was particular, because it was important that the question should be settled by the Supreme Court. If the bank had the power to issue these small notes, they had the power to issue five and ten cent notes, as the act of the last session on the Revised Code, repeals the due-bill act. The Legislature intended to substitute these small bills for gold and silver, but they were not to be of the restriction from the other banks, and let them all stand on the same footing. The Judge concluded by saying, that if he was in error as to the law there was a higher tribunal which stood ready to correct the error.

From the Raleigh Standard.

Judge Saunders' Charge to the Grand Jury of the State.

We are indebted to a friend in Wayne for the substance, as follows, of the recent charge to the Grand Jury of that county by his Honor Judge Saunders. The opinions of Judge Saunders are entitled to great weight. We are glad to have the opportunity of spreading his opinions on this subject before our readers.

Judge Saunders called the attention of the Jury to the subject of counterfeiting. He said the public as well as the banks were interested in having a sound currency, and of detecting all counterfeit notes; and particularly as to the bills recently lost in the disaster on the Portsmouth road. He instructed the Jury that any one who should sign, or receive and pass these bills knowingly, was liable to be indicted. He said he felt it to be his duty to charge them on the subject of our currency. He said that he had the settled policy of the Legislature, for the last thirty years, to give the public a sound bank currency founded on gold and silver. To this end the Legislature had, in 1816, passed what has been termed the due-bill act, prohibiting the circulation of small due bills. In 1830 they passed the act forbidding the circulation of foreign bank bills of a less denomination than five dollars. In 1836-'7, by the Revised Statutes, this prohibition was made general, except in cases with special authority. In the charter of the old State Bank and the renewal of the Cape Fear Bank, this special authority had been given to these banks to issue as low as three dollars, but nothing less. The Merchants' Bank of Newbern was chartered and restricted to five dollars. The other banks that had been chartered were limited to nothing less than three dollars. In 1848 the Bank of Fayetteville was chartered with the general power of banking, omitting by oversight the restrictive clause of three dollars; and, as the bank thought, giving them the power of issuing any note at their option—but, as others thought, leaving them under the general five dollar act. In 1850 the Legislature amended the charter by authorizing the bank to issue notes of five dollars and upwards. The amendment the stockholders refused to accept, and they continue to issue one and two dollar bills. At the last session, the Legislature endeavored to restore the five dollar law as far as they had the power. In all new charters they restored the five dollar restriction, and in the general law forbidding the issuing of any bank bill of a less denomination than five dollars, except in cases where the special power to issue less had been given. No such special power had been given to the Bank of Fayetteville; and for every note that bank has issued since the first of January last, the President and Directors are liable to indictment, and may be indicted in any County to which they may send their notes. This opinion the Judge said he expressed to the jury, and the highest judges of the State, and the father of the State. He said he was particular, because it was important that the question should be settled by the Supreme Court. If the bank had the power to issue these small notes, they had the power to issue five and ten cent notes, as the act of the last session on the Revised Code, repeals the due-bill act. The Legislature intended to substitute these small bills for gold and silver, but they were not to be of the restriction from the other banks, and let them all stand on the same footing. The Judge concluded by saying, that if he was in error as to the law there was a higher tribunal which stood ready to correct the error.

From the Raleigh Standard.

Judge Saunders' Charge to the Grand Jury of the State.

We are indebted to a friend in Wayne for the substance, as follows, of the recent charge to the Grand Jury of that county by his Honor Judge Saunders. The opinions of Judge Saunders are entitled to great weight. We are glad to have the opportunity of spreading his opinions on this subject before our readers.

Judge Saunders called the attention of the Jury to the subject of counterfeiting. He said the public as well as the banks were interested in having a sound currency, and of detecting all counterfeit notes; and particularly as to the bills recently lost in the disaster on the Portsmouth road. He instructed the Jury that any one who should sign, or receive and pass these bills knowingly, was liable to be indicted. He said he felt it to be his duty to charge them on the subject of our currency. He said that he had the settled policy of the Legislature, for the last thirty years, to give the public a sound bank currency founded on gold and silver. To this end the Legislature had, in 1816, passed what has been termed the due-bill act, prohibiting the circulation of small due bills. In 1830 they passed the act forbidding the circulation of foreign bank bills of a less denomination than five dollars. In 1836-'7, by the Revised Statutes, this prohibition was made general, except in cases with special authority. In the charter of the old State Bank and the renewal of the Cape Fear Bank, this special authority had been given to these banks to issue as low as three dollars, but nothing less. The Merchants' Bank of Newbern was chartered and restricted to five dollars. The other banks that had been chartered were limited to nothing less than three dollars. In 1848 the Bank of Fayetteville was chartered with the general power of banking, omitting by oversight the restrictive clause of three dollars; and, as the bank thought, giving them the power of issuing any note at their option—but, as others thought, leaving them under the general five dollar act. In 1850 the Legislature amended the charter by authorizing the bank to issue notes of five dollars and upwards. The amendment the stockholders refused to accept, and they continue to issue one and two dollar bills. At the last session, the Legislature endeavored to restore the five dollar law as far as they had the power. In all new charters they restored the five dollar restriction, and in the general law forbidding the issuing of any bank bill of a less denomination than five dollars, except in cases where the special power to issue less had been given. No such special power had been given to the Bank of Fayetteville; and for every note that bank has issued since the first of January last, the President and Directors are liable to indictment, and may be indicted in any County to which they may send their notes. This opinion the Judge said he expressed to the jury, and the highest judges of the State, and the father of the State. He said he was particular, because it was important that the question should be settled by the Supreme Court. If the bank had the power to issue these small notes, they had the power to issue five and ten cent notes, as the act of the last session on the Revised Code, repeals the due-bill act. The Legislature intended to substitute these small bills for gold and silver, but they were not to be of the restriction from the other banks, and let them all stand on the same footing. The Judge concluded by saying, that if he was in error as to the law there was a higher tribunal which stood ready to correct the error.

From the Raleigh Standard.

Judge Saunders' Charge to the Grand Jury of the State.

We are indebted to a friend in Wayne for the substance, as follows, of the recent charge to the Grand Jury of that county by his Honor Judge Saunders. The opinions of Judge Saunders are entitled to great weight. We are glad to have the opportunity of spreading his opinions on this subject before our readers.

Judge Saunders called the attention of the Jury to the subject of counterfeiting. He said the public as well as the banks were interested in having a sound currency, and of detecting all counterfeit notes; and particularly as to the bills recently lost in the disaster on the Portsmouth road. He instructed the Jury that any one who should sign, or receive and pass these bills knowingly, was liable to be indicted. He said he felt it to be his duty to charge them on the subject of our currency. He said that he had the settled policy of the Legislature, for the last thirty years, to give the public a sound bank currency founded on gold and silver. To this end the Legislature had, in 1816, passed what has been termed the due-bill act, prohibiting the circulation of small due bills. In 1830 they passed the act forbidding the circulation of foreign bank bills of a less denomination than five dollars. In 1836-'7, by the Revised Statutes, this prohibition was made general, except in cases with special authority. In the charter of the old State Bank and the renewal of the Cape Fear Bank, this special authority had been given to these banks to issue as low as three dollars, but nothing